

The Cromwell Argus

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CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.
BAGGARD TINNERY
J. S. COTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Established 1863, 100 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

JOHN MARSH,
or the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,
IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

CROMWELL VETERINARY
SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,
AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, and the execution of all work placed in his hands in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to merit a continuance of the support accorded his predecessor.

W. H. WHEATTE,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,

&c., &c.,
Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

GILBERT FOWLER,

Late of Clyde.

BAKER AND FAMILY GROCER,
Cromwell,

Supplies every description of GROCERIES, of best qualities, at reasonable prices.

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in any part of the town or district.

Wedding Cakes made to order.

Confectionery of all descriptions.

A good supply of Fresh Butter always on hand.

GILBERT FOWLER,
Baker and Family Grocer,
CROMWELL.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,
Agents for the Cromwell District.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
Lake Wakatipu.

PRICES MODERATE.

Cromwell Advertisements

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION



MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district free of charge.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans)

having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

Junction Commercial Hotel,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODERH the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the

STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.
NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the public that I have leased the STABLES belonging to the BRIDGE HOTEL to Mr FRANK FOOTE.

JOHN MARSH.

HAVING leased from Mr John Marsh the above well-known STABLES, I beg to solicit the support of my old friends and the public generally, and trust, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Horses always on hire.

Horses carefully broken to saddle or harness.

t.c. F. FOOTE.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell

Arrowtown

Queenstown

Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted, with every requirement.

Drapery. The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, (carefully selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising:

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challis, moths, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs.

Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicos and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department. Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and Knickerbocker.

Trousers and vests, all kinds.

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin.

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jeans.

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton.

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds.

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes.

Waterproof coats, overalls, loggings, and sou'westers.

Monkey jackets and pilot coats.

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes. A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, moocco, and leather.

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet.

Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and riding boots.

Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne.

Gun boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets. In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, druggist; hearth-rugs.

Matting—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM..... PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,

With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS .. PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Joints of BEEF, 6d per lb.

Sides of MUTTON, 3½ " "

TERMS—CASH.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]

R. F. BAGGE, LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.

W. J. BARRY, CROMWELL.

The undersigned has been appointed SOLE AGENT for Cromwell and surrounding districts, and can guarantee a regular supply. The Beer cannot be excelled in Otago.

W. J. BARRY, CROMWELL.

BLACK HORSE BREWERY BEER.

XXX AND XXXX ALE.

BASTINGS AND KOFOED - PROPRIETORS.

Lowburn, Bendigo Gully, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL
AND STORE,
LOWBURN.About three miles from Cromwell, on the road
to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERRIAM - PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

ROCKY POINT FERRY.

GEORGE M'LACHLAN begs to inti-
mate that he has purchased from Mr John
McCormick, together with the ROCKY POINT
FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished
PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the
above crossing-place.This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest
in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest
six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be
taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties
visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage
to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descrip-
tions ferried at moderate rates.MITCHINSON & HARRISON,
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS,

WAKEFIELD STORE,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),

BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO AND WAKEFIELD POST-OFFICE.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL,
WAKEFIELD.The undersigned having recently completed the
above house at great expense, begs to intimate
that he is now in a position to offer the best Accom-
modation to his patrons. The house has been
fitted with every convenience for carrying on an
extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and
boarders will be specially attended to.Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of
the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,

Proprietor.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL,
LOGANTOWN.KELSELL & WILSON,
Proprietors.The above house is the largest and most com-
modious in the district.

EXTENSIVE STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the hotel,
with a large and varied assortment of Groceries
and other goods.Orders punctually attended to, and goods
delivered throughout the district on the shortest
notice.

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REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL,
Logantown.

JAMES BEARE PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most com-
fortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

COACH TO BENDIGO.

The undersigned beg to intimate that a Two-
HORSE CONVEYANCE will leave Bendigo Town-
ship for Cromwell EVERY WEDNESDAY, at
eight o'clock a.m., returning same day at four
p.m. Booking Office, Cromwell: Dagg's Clutha
Hotel. Fares to and from, 12s. 6d.; single fare,
7s. 6d. Parcels as may be agreed upon.

27 JAMES LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE
LUGGATE,28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to
Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-
modation for the comfort and convenience of
travellers.Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery,
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post

Howea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER
in any quantity.Orders addressed to Albert Town will be
punctually attended to, and forwarded to Ben-
digo Gully for 26s per 100 feet.BOARDS AND SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet
super, at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE),
whence they can be conveyed by dray to Ben-
digo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,

Howea Saw-mills.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker
advantages rarely to be met with.The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-
ceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for
the accommodation of visitors, and every
care is taken to provide means for their
enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA
HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be
one of the most comfortable and best con-
ducted houses in the Province.The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL
can confidently state that a more pleasant
method of passing a few days free from the
turmoil and care of business, than by a
sojourn in the neighbourhood of the pic-
turesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can
scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied
with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmong-
ery, Mining Tools, &c.THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING STORE,
(About five miles from the Nevis Township).The undersigned, in returning thanks for the
liberal patronage bestowed on him since com-
mencing business, begs to intimate that he con-
tinues to keep a large and well-selected stock of
SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very
best description.Goods regularly delivered throughout the sur-
rounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,

NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES
of all descriptions constantly on hand.Goods delivered throughout the surrounding
district on the shortest notice.** A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in
course of erection, and will shortly be furnished
with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD
Tables.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPEKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manuherikia),Desires to inform his numerous friends through-
out the Northern Gold-fields that he has pur-
chased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by
Mr Thomas Higgs; and that he is enabled to
offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal
to that of any house on the road.Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to
Teviot and Switzers.Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the
Junction Hotel.

Good stabling and paddock accommodation.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,

KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and
the Novis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and
Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

DUNEDIN ADVERTISEMENTS

DUNEDIN SEED WAREHOUSE

WM. REID, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN (late
of Rattray-street), begs to inform his country
friends and the public generally that he has
secured these large and commodious premises
known as Steinthal's Buildings, (opposite the
Cab-stand and Custom-house), Princes-street;
and trusts, by strict attention to business, com-
bined with the most reasonable charges, to merit
a continuance of past favours. Nothing but the
best of everything kept, and all Seeds guaran-
teed. Country orders executed with despatch.

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M'GUIRE'S IMPERIAL FAMILY
AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Corner of Princes and Hope streets, Dunedin.

First-class accommodation for Commercial
Travellers.

Suites of Apartments for Private Families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.

LIVERY STABLING ATTACHED.

UNION HOTEL,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.E. LYONS, Proprietor, (late of the Masonic Dining Rooms,
Princes-street).

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.JAMES D. HUTTON, Proprietor, (late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and
Mouth Hotels),Has much pleasure in informing his up-country
friends, and the public in general, that he has
taken the above house. Visitors patronising
him will find themselves at home. First-class
Board and Lodging, 18s per week. All meals 1s.
Beds 1s. Defy competition... Wines, Spirits,
and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Good Stabling, free of charge.

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WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Criterion Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

19

SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 1869.

(BY GUTHRIE);

Good Words for the Young, 1869.

Ex "Warrior Queen,"

At REITH & WILKIE'S, Booksellers and Stationers,

DUNEDIN.

For List of Books, see Witness.

BOOKS!

MEN OF THE TIME (latest edition);

Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of
Invention; M'Intell's Wonders of Geology;
Dick's Sidereal Heavens; Alford's Greek Testa-
ment (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and
Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora;
Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philo-
sophy; Chambers's Information for the People;
Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Do-
mestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants;
Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on
Light Literature, by popular authors; School
Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at
WILLIAM BAIRD'S,GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Odd-Follows' Hall).

32 Books to Order procured on moderate terms.

VULCAN FOUNDRY

GREAT KING-STREET,

DUNEDIN.

KINCAID, M'QUEEN, & CO.,

Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights,

Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass done.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels;Quartz-crushing Machinery; Pumping & Wind-
ing Gear.Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plat's; wrought-
iron Hopper Plates punched to any size of hole;

Gold Dredging Spoons, &c.

All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power
Machinery, &c., repaired.

Flax-dressing Machines made to order.

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EAST TAieri HOTEL,

EAST TAieri.

R. FENWICK PROPRIETOR

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

Arrangements have been made for re-
ceiving periodical consignments of Drap-
ery Goods and General Merchandise.

Dunedin and Melbourne, which will

be sold at the Mart by Evening Sales.

Miscellaneous

A. JACK'S
CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes,
House, &c.

VINEYARD AND bedfodder

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

GROCERY & PROVISION
WAREHOUSE

CROMWELL

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

DAVID A. JOLLY &

WHOLESALE AND

FAMILY GROCERS

21-22 AND 23

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

DA. J. and Co. desire to intimate to
the people of Cromwell and surrounding dis-
tricts that they have opened their new premises
as they intend devoting their attention es-
sentially to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit
business, confidently hope, from their connection in
Cromwell, to be in a position to place before the
public a genuine class of goods, well and care-
fully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give ge-
neral satisfaction. They would respectfully invit-
e the attention more especially to the following arti-
cles in stock:Tears of excellent flavor, in chests, half-ch-
eas and boxes

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

CROMWELL. — Badger, R. F., Agent, Melmore street. Barnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do. Corse, Dr James, Surgeon, do. Dawkins, James, Free Trade Butchery, do. Dagg, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do. Foote, Frank, Bridge Stables, do. Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown Coach: R. W. Daniels, do. Harding, Joseph, Junction Commercial hotel. Lindsay, E., Blacksmith, Melmore-street. Scott, J., Baker, do. Marsh, John, Bridge Hotel, do. Nicholas, J., Cromwell Coal Works. Kidd, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do. Manders, H., Agent, do. Whetter, W. H., Bootmaker, do. Pierce, O., Smithfield Butchery, Melmore-street. Shanks, W., & Co., General Merchants, do. Smitham, William, Kawarau Hotel, do. Taylor, James, Carpenter and Builder, do. Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do. Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do. Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers

CLYDE.
Barlow, R., Watchmaker and Jeweller. Brough, Anthony, Barrister and Solicitor. Marshall, M., Chemist and Druggist. Cox, John, Port Philip Hotel. Haslett, James, General Merchant.

ALEXANDRA.

Jack, Alexander, Criterion Hotel.

BENDIGO GULLY & ROAD.

Beare, J., Reefs' Arms Hotel and Store. Mitchinson and Harrison, Storekeepers. M'Lachlan, G., Rocky Point Ferry & Hotel. Perriam, John, Welcome Home Hotel and Store, Lowburn.

Goodall, W., Bendigo Reefs' hotel, Wakefield. Kelsall and Wilson, Provincial hotel, Logantown.

KAWARAU GORGE.

Campion, Nicholas, Diggers' Rest Hotel. Heron, Thomas, White Hart Hotel. Wrightson, John, Stuarts' Arms Hotel.

BANNOCKBURN.

Halliday, J., Shepherd's Creek Hotel & Store. Richards, J., Bannockburn Hotel and Store. Stewart, James, Ferry Hotel.

NEVIS.

Gornaby, George, British Stores. Kerr, C., Nevis Crossing Hotel and Store. Thompson, Edward, Northumberland Arms Hotel and Store.

QUEENSTOWN.

Boyna, Robert, Storekeeper and News Agent. Dohey, P., Union Hotel.

Richard, A., Queen's Arms Hotel. M'Larn, W., Prince of Wales Hotel. Powell, D., Auctioneer.

Robertson & Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills.

Smith, P., Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Surman and Davis, Brewers.

ARROWTOWN.

Garroway, James, Royal Oak hotel. Pritchard, R., General Merchant.

WANAKA.

Russell, Theodore, Wanaka Hotel, Powne.

DUNEDIN.

Baird, William, Bookseller and Stationer. Beaver, A., Watchmaker and Jeweller. Ball, W., Oram, Share Broker, &c.

Beissel, F., Hairdresser and Perfumer. Chaplin, John, & Co., Coach Proprietors. Garden, Duncan, Nursery and Seedsmen. Dickson, T., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer. Evans, F. H., Auctioneer.

Hay, David R., Tailor and Outfitter. Wilson, John, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Sutton, J. D., Hotelier.

Kenaid, M'Queen and Co., Vulcan Foundry. London Piano-forte and Music Saloon.

Lyon, E., Union Hotel, Stafford-street. Matthews, George, Norwegian, Seedsmen.

M'Guire's Imperial Hotel, Princes-street. Mills, Dick, & Co., publishers of the Evangelist.

Reid, W., Dunedin Seed Warehouse. Reith & Wilkie, Booksellers and Stationers.

Salmon, N., Watchmaker and Jeweller. Sinclair, W., Tailor and Clothier.

Skirving and Scholfield, Advertising and Commission Agents.

Sparrow and Thomas, Dunedin Ironworks. Totield, Frederick, Watchmaker & Jeweller. Wilson, W., Engineer, Boilermaker, &c.

Winstanley, Thomas, Scandinavian Hotel. York Hotel: Alex. Mac.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yeling, R., Coal Creek Hotel (half-way between Cromwell and Lawrence).

Fenwick, R., East Taiti Hotel.

Tawea Saw Mills: J. D. Ross, proprietor.

Angor, S., Vulcan Hotel, St. Bathans.

alloway, Professor, London.

idman, H., Albion Hotel and Store, Luggate.

Kenzie, Hugh, Junction Hotel, between Tuapeka and Teviot.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Queenstown

DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL,
At the Corner of
BALLARAT & REES STREETS,
QUEENSTOWN.

The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

GOOD STABLING.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS — BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st (opposite the Family Hotel).

WAKATIP BREWERY,
QUEENSTOWN.

MESSRS SURMAN & DAVIS

Beg to inform hotel-keepers, and the general public of the Wakatip, Cromwell, and surrounding districts, that they are now prepared to supply their

No. 4 and No. 5 ALES,

(IN BULK OR BOTTLE)

Equal in strength, quality, and brilliancy to BASS'S BURTON ALES.

AGENTS FOR CROMWELL:

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
General Merchants.

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P. SMITH,

PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

BEACH-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

Repairs Neatly Executed.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),
QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN..... PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatip district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN.

A. BICHARDT..... PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

JAMES GARROWAY

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of the Wakatip district, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the above premises from Mr W. Scopes, and that he intends to use his best endeavours to make the ROYAL OAK second to none of the Up-country Hotels for comfort and superior accommodation.

The house contains Private Parlors, twelve comfortable Bedrooms, and the fare supplied is of the best description.

There is an excellent range of stabling attached to the Hotel, which is under the immediate management of the Proprietor.

Loose Boxes for Entire.

* Large Billiard Table on the Premises. *

Every attention paid to the comfort of Travellers.

The Clyde and Queenstown Mail Coach changes horses at the ROYAL OAK.

Clyde

M. R. ANTHONY BROUGH,

BARRISTER,

SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

781, 3rd flr., SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.



Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at small advance upon English prices.

Churches in New Zealand. Subscription, 7s 6d

per annum (including postage or delivery), payable in advance.

Subscribers are requested to

order it from any of the Agents, or from the

Publishers, enclosing with the order a Post Office

Order for the amount.

MILLS, DICK, & Co.,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.



PACKERS Supplied at Lowest Rates.

Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

W. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

CLYDE.

Has now on hand a choice and varied assort-

ment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English,

French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very

choice selection of English & Colonial JEWEL-

ERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins

Lockettes

Chains

Brooches

Ear-rings

Guards

Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals,

Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the new

est designs.

ALSO,

Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant

assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to

particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS

PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watch & Clocks carefully Cleaned & Repaired

Miscellaneous

SECOND YEAR'S ISSUE

OF

THE EVANGELIST

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the advancement of Evangelical Religion.

Edited by the Rev. Jas. Copland,

M.A., M.D., Ph.D.,

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

All Advertisements sent in to the ARGUS Office after FIVE OCLOCK on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, will be charged DOUBLE the ordinary rate—viz., Six Shillings per inch.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

in aid of the FUNDS of the DUNSTAN HOSPITAL, Will be given at Kidd's HALL, CROMWELL,

About the 18th of August!

MR WILLIAM PYLE,
(of St. Bathans),
has generously offered to give an EXHIBITION
of the celebrated

DISSOLVING VIEWS

which were so universally admired when exhibited by Mr Meluish in the Post-office Hall, Dunedin.

An Amateur Performance
Will afterwards take place, particulars of which will be announced in a future advertisement.



R.

NOTICE

COURTS will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT on

WEDNESDAY, { AUGUST 3, 17, 31'
SEPTEMBER 14, 28.

VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,

Warden.

Cromwell, June 29, 1870.

FOR SALE, a valuable WATER RIGHT and REGISTERED CLAIM on the south bank of the Kawarau, Long Gully. This is one of the most valuable mining properties in the district, and it has been yielding handsome returns, of which there is every prospect of a continuance for many years. This valuable property is only to be disposed of in consequence of the proprietor giving up mining pursuits.

R. F. BADGER,
Mining and Estate Agent,
Cromwell.



SHEEP!

WANTED, 1000 STORE WETHERS (four, six, and eight tooth, for CASH. Apply to

TIMOTHY COTTER,

Cardrona.

FOR SALE,
A SET OF LIGHT HARNESS, NEARLY NEW. Apply to

MR. SHANLY.

FOR SALE,
THREE SPRING CARTS & WAGGON. APPLY TO JOHN MARSH.

JUST RECEIVED and TO ARRIVE
Ex "Sally Brown,"

50 Cases Devoe KEROSENE,
(Patent Nozzled Can). I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.

TO BAKERS: First-class Opportunity.

FOR SALE, AT LOGANTOWN,
A splendid BAKERY and Business House in the centre of the town. The new Oven is built in the most substantial and suitable manner.

The owner is engaged in working his Claim on the Deep Sinking, and desires to retire from the Bakery business. He therefore offers for sale, on easy terms, the most central and suitable place of business in the Bendigo District.

Apply to the owner, J. GEER, at the Claim on the Deep Lead, Bendigo; or to Mr. WILLIAM SHANLY, merchant, Cromwell.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
(late of Addlestone, Surrey).

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

NOTICE

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. L. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27a

NOTICE

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the ANDOUR STATION.

JOHN M. MCLEAN.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE BRIDGE WARD.

GENTLEMEN.—As the time is drawing nigh when you shall be called upon to elect a Councillor to represent your interests for the ensuing Municipal Year, and as no person has as yet come forward who is connected either by property or country to solicit your suffrage, I respectfully request your votes and interests on the occasion. You all know my career in the Council for the past two years. The minute-book will bear testimony to my services. You will do well to inspect it, and compare the relative merits of the other candidate and myself.

Although living in another Ward, I hold a considerable amount of property in yours, and my motto is to faithfully represent the town and district of Cromwell. I am standing in opposition to a man who has neither property nor Nationality to recommend him.

Ratepayers, you know I have never shrunk from giving an account of my stewardship in broad daylight. Look to our common interest. Let not prejudice or bigotry blind your eyes. "If you sow the wind, remember you shall reap the whirlwind." Elect a man who will try and have your rates expended in your town, and not wired away on law expenses.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
PATRICK KELLY.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

To Mr JAMES DAWKINS, Cromwell.

SIR.—We, the undersigned Ratepayers of Bridge Ward, have respectfully requested that you will allow yourself to be nominated as Councillor, in the place of Mr Burres, who retires by rotation.

We feel assured, from your long residence in the town, coupled with your thorough business habits, that the duties of Councillor will be well attended to by you, and we are certain that our interests will receive every consideration at your hands.—We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
W. H. Whetter
W. Smitham
J. S. Burres
W. Fenwick
M. Fraer
James Scott
W. Barnes, sen.
W. Barnes, jun.
S. Brooks
Ed. Lindsay
J. A. Matthews
William Rowe.

[REPLY.]

To Mr WILLIAM SHANLY.

SIR.—We, the undersigned Ratepayers of Kawarau Ward, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as Councillor for this Ward, in the room of Mr Kelly, who retires. We may state that, from your long residence, combined with your extensive business and knowledge of the requirements of our adopted town, you will bring both perseverance and assiduity to bear upon your duties as a Councillor. We therefore pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure your return.—We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
G. W. Goodger
Owen Pierce
James Corse, M.D.
Samuel Box
John E. Beattie
J. A. Matthews
R. F. Badger
John Harley
David A. Jolly
W. Reid Robertson
Patrick Kelly
Roger Donegan
W. J. Barry
W. Trudgen
John Hayes
W. Williams
George Taylor
Michael Sharkey
William Rankin
Frederic Edwards
C. Thomas
Charles Hedland
Robert Kidd.

[REPLY.]

To Messrs Goodger, Pierce, Dr Corse, and the other Gentlemen signing the Requisition.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with your flattering address requesting me to allow myself to be nominated as a Councillor for Kawarau Ward at the forthcoming election, I beg to state that I shall be most happy to comply with your request, and to add that should you elect me, I shall at all times use my utmost

endeavors to render all the assistance in my power to advance the welfare and best interests of Cromwell and district.—I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SHANLY.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

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Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SHANLY.

[REPLY.]

To Mr JAMES DAWKINS, Cromwell.

A TEAM OF

8 Working Bullocks, and Dray!

W. J. BARRY has been favored with instructions from Mr THOMAS RUSSELL to sell by auction, on the above date, A team of Superior WORKING BULLOCKS, together with Dray, Bows, Yokes, and Chains complete.

TERMS CASH.

CROMWELL SCHOOL.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE are re-

quested to meet in the School-room on FRIDAY evening, at 8 o'clock. Important Business.

M. FRAER, Hon. Sec.

TO LET,

HOTEL (seven rooms) and BILLIARD TABLE at Logantown. Apply early to C. & W. COLCLOUGH,

Merchants,

Bendigo.

FOR SALE,

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE in Bendigo township. Apply to C. & W. COLCLOUGH,

Bendigo.

Cromwell Kilwinning Lodge, S.C.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING will be held in the Lodge-room, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, at half-past seven p.m. By order of the R.W.M.

COMMERCIAL.

ARGUS OFFICE,

Tuesday afternoon.

Flour (Robertson & Hallenstein's).—£19 to £22 per ton.
Pollard, do. do., £12 per ton.
Bran, do. do., £10 per ton.
Oats.—6s 6d per bushel.
Wheat.—7s 6d per bushel.
Chaff.—£10 per ton.
Hay.—£10 " "
Straw.—£8 " "
Potatoes.—£12 " "
Bread.—1s 3d per lb loaf.
Butter.—2s per lb.
Cheese.—1s 3d "
Bacon.—1s 3d "
Ham.—1s 8d "
Eggs.—3s 6d per dozen.
Kerosene.—6s per gallon.
Candles.—1s 3d per lb.
Beef.—6d.
Mutton.—4d.
Lignite, 32s per ton.
Firewood (scrub), 2s per load.
Cartage from Dunedin.—£13

BIRTHS.

At Howe's Farm, near Cromwell, on the 17th July, Mrs WILLIAM HOWE, of a son.

At Melmore-street, Cromwell, on the 26th July, Mrs OWEN PIERCE, of a son.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

Now that Mr Smitham is our Mayor elect, and will soon be at the head of the Corporation, with the good-wishes of seven-tenths of the town for his success, it is well for us, and is only just on our part, fairly to review the past, as well as to look with eager anticipation to the future. During Mr Goodger's term of office, a splendid opportunity was thrown away of shewing himself capable of rule, and of rule for the public good. He began by doing himself an act of injustice that a whole year of success could not obliterate, and much less a year marked by uncertainty and a large amount of unpopularity. Whatever might be the meaning of Mr Goodger's frequent appeals to the ratepayers, the interpretation that all his opponents, and some of his friends, put upon them was that he held the office with a hesitating hand; that he came up to every public question in doubt; that he wanted a support that he could not find in the office itself, or in the Council—it's legal and natural supporter. He palmed at the beginning what might have been a year of high achievements. Last year at this time, Mr Goodger's prospects were bright beyond all previous example: he was returned by a majority of thirty over the opposing candidate; all the district saw him where he was with profound satisfaction; the outgoing Mayor and every member of the Council, with whom it might have been his duty and dignity to act for the progress of the district, voted him to the Mayoral chair; expectation was on tip-toe. Unfortunately, Mr Goodger, with his own hand, veiled the promise and prospects before him—troubled the municipal year at the outset. While other corporations were growing stronger, Cromwell was growing weaker. Still, it is only fair to state that the responsibility incurred, for all this, is a divided responsibility. We hold Mr Goodger accountable for what has happened only just so far as a man is accountable for acting at the dictation of another, instead of carrying out the self-originated purposes of his own mind. If all the overlapping could be pared away till nothing is left but Mr Goodger himself, his services would count for something in time to come. "The oak grows awry where the mistletoe roots itself." Cut that away, and you have wood for ornament and use. As far as we have had the management of Mr Goodger in his own *proper personal self*, we have not much reason to complain. Where he began to submit himself to foreign dictation—and just in so far as he did this—his year of office has failed to fulfil the high hopes that set in with his election, and has been attended with vexation to himself and pain and loss to others. But Mr Goodger's failure has not been the failure of proved incompetence, but he has failed in a way and at a time that average capacity only can fail. The Mayoral medal has two sides, and we must look at both before we pronounce it gold or copper, or how much it possesses of each. Mr Goodger retires from office, owing the loss of his election more to the overdone praises of a few shallow-minded friends than to the combined opposition of his many opponents. Mr Smitham will now replace his predecessor; and, taking his seat with a good majority of the ratepayers of his way of thinking, and, we may hope, a Council that will fairly represent a large portion of the population of this neighborhood, much may be done to overcome the various needful works awaiting their prompt attention. A supply of drinkable water, clean enough for all the con-

mon uses of life, and in such abundance shall meet all the demands of the increasing population, will be the first thing that will claim the attention of the new Council. All other things done will go for nothing while this remains undone. The ratepayers will submit cheerfully to higher charge upon their assessment if they can be sure that the increased sum necessary will be economically devoted to the purpose. We may return to this subject on some future occasion. In the meantime, let us not lay the foundation of appointment in our own minds, and the minds of others, by expecting too much.

We may fairly hold our new representatives responsible for a right use of all the powers committed to them; but if we pitch the key too high, and insist upon the whole Corporation tune being played out, without a hitch or a jar anywhere, we look for a miracle, and disappointment when it comes (and come it will) will be due to our extravagant demand rather more than to the shortcomings of our representatives. Mr Smitham has pledged himself to light our town with gas to pave both sides of our streets, to lay a whisky-tap at our back doors to run night and day, or to build an arcade on the upper flat, but he has given us a limited inventory of improvements, and we shall look to him for these and other current matters that may turn up as his year of office rolls on. A modest beginning is best, whatever may be the end thereof.

Sincerely do we trust that the result of Mr Smitham's election as Mayor will be followed by the good results he has pictured, or anticipated to be gained in the future. But above all things, to obtain a Council that will work harmoniously together for the public good, it is necessary to elect men above the influence of purely personal feelings. If Mr Smitham obtains a majority who will unite with him in carrying out the programme he has sketched, good will arise, the benefit of which will soon be perceptible felt. Thus the election of Councillors on the first of August next is more important, in one sense, than the election of the Mayor. Let the citizens remember this fact. We do not say that the Council should be a slavish team, working one way at the dictation of any man; for it is desirable in municipal matters—as previously pointed out by us—months ago—that an independent public spirit should guide the Councillors. But, although keenness may be displayed in the matter of the advocacy of "ward" and other interests; yet, as a body, they should agree to differ, and still work together harmoniously for the general good. Unfortunately, our

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the Clerk to the House of Representatives, of a batch of Parliamentary Papers comprising "Further Papers relative to Military operations against the Rebel Natives;" "Report by Colonel Harrington on the Militia and Volunteer Forces;" two "Reports by the Colonial Architect on the Condition of Govt. Buildings;" "Further Papers Respecting Sericulture in New Zealand," &c. The Inspector of Militia and Volunteers concludes his report in the following words:—"I strongly recommend that Cadet Corps should receive more encouragement, as they are more easily trained at an early age, and acquire a knowledge of their duties, which makes the work a source of pleasant occupation. Without doubt, the Volunteers in the Province of Otago are the most zealous and efficient in the Colony, and I consider that in a great measure this superiority has been attained through the encouragement given them by grants from the Provincial Council, and the general support which they receive from the public of their Province."

The municipal elections at Queenstown passed off, it is said, very quietly. The Mayor's contest gave no room for any excitement, and people describe it as wretchedly tame—quite, in fact, a contrast to ours. No principles were involved, and the majority of the ratepayers seem to have thought that Mr Hallenstein's exertions during the past year deserved a reward. The proceedings at the nomination for Councillors are also described as tame, though in two of the wards contests are to take place. Cr. Malaghan had a walk-over for North Ward.

We have been requested by Mr W. J. Barry, auctioneer, to notify that he will hold a sale of drapery and jewellery, &c., &c., at the Mart, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

From Deep Creek (five miles beyond the Nevis Ferry) we learn that the miners are busily employed, there being plenty of water available. Some coarse pieces of gold, weighing from an ounce to an ounce and a half, were found in the neighbourhood about a fortnight ago.

Holders of shares in claims and water-races are asking high figures to sell, and our informant states that a share was sold a few days since for £100. A few more diggers have taken up claims at the head of Doolan's Creek, but the frost has prevented them from breaking ground. It is anticipated that the miners of that secluded locality will shortly receive an accession to their numbers. The gold is very coarse; there is an ample supply of water; and coal and wood are abundant.

A correspondent, writing on the 18th inst., and signing himself "Spectator," says:—"Some time ago, I saw it stated in print that M'Pherson's punt was not capable of crossing a loaded two-horse dray; but I can vouch for the fact that yesterday a timber-truck, carrying four 30ft spars, and drawn by six bullocks, was conveyed across the punt with ease and safety."

The adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Dunstan Jockey Club was held at the Hartley Arms Hotel, Clyde, on Friday, the 22nd inst., at which about twenty members were present. William Fraser, Esq., the President of the Club, occupied the chair. The following gentlemen were elected a Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W. Fraser, J. Harriott, W. Grindley, J. G. G. Glassford, R. M. Turnbull, R. Stewart, R. M'Morran, A. Christopher, W. Smitham, J. A. Douglass, A. R. B. Thomson, and S. Wellsford.

On the motion of Mr Grindley, seconded by Mr Cox, it was resolved, "That a Spring meeting be held on the 16th September, under the auspices of the Club, and that the Committee be requested to draw up a programme, and to appropriate a sum not exceeding £20 from the funds of the Club." It was also agreed upon that a meeting of the members should be convened for the 16th September for the purpose of fixing the date of the annual race meeting. Messrs. Wm. Eames, John Sherwood, Dr. Thomson, A. R. B. Thomson, Hugh Handyside, and A. Brough were elected members of the Club. A meeting of the new Committee was afterwards held, and the following office-bearers were elected:—President, Wm. Fraser, Esq.; Vice-President, Jas. Hazlett, Esq.; Treasurer, A. Christopher, Esq.; Secretary, R. Barlow, Esq. The Committee resolved that their next meeting should be held on August 9, for the purpose of arranging a programme for the Spring races. They also resolved that the sum of £100 should be placed at interest for six months. A vote of thanks to the President brought the meeting to a conclusion.—[For the foregoing we are indebted to a correspondent at Clyde.]

Under the heading "a step in the Right direction," the Wellington Independent of the 17th inst. says:—"The hon. member for Hāpū, Mr Haughton, has given notice of motion in the House of Representatives, which we hope will meet with the hearty approval of the House, as we feel assured it will with that of the colony in general. It is as follows:—'That the House is of opinion that it is desirable that newspapers addressed to Public Libraries, Athenaeums, and Mechanics' Institutes in the colony, should pass free through the Post Office.' The newspaper proprietors of the colony, with commendable liberality, as a general rule, place copies of their journals in the local Athenaeums or Mechanics' Institutes in the town in which they may happen to be located, but if this very desirable alteration be made, they would be enabled to extend their liberality, and forward copies of their different journals to various parts of the colony, in the same manner as newspaper exchanges are forwarded at present. We hope that this resolution will meet with the cordial support of the House, and that no delay will occur in bringing into force an alteration which will tend greatly to enhance the usefulness of the institutions it is designed to benefit."

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

Last Thursday was the polling-day for the election of a citizen as Mayor of Cromwell for the year ending 31st July 1871. The contest excited a very great amount of interest, not only in the minds of the ratepayers, but throughout the entire community. Cromwell was "out for a holiday," and never within our experience has there been a municipal election in Otago which has been characterised by greater zeal or more vigorous canvassing on both sides. When the ballot-box containing the voting-papers from Kawarau Ward was removed from the Cromwell Hotel to the Council Chamber, the excitement reached its highest pitch. An eager assemblage waited in front of the Council Chamber to hear the declaration of the poll, and a strong inclination to bet on the result was manifest among the crowd. Shortly after four o'clock Mr Goodger made his appearance at the outer door of the Chamber, and announced the result to be—

Smitham 46
Goodger 29

Majority for Smitham 17

He therefore declared Mr William Smitham to be duly elected Mayor of Cromwell for the ensuing municipal year. (Cheers.) He trusted that the election of Mr Smitham would be productive of good results to the people of Cromwell, and concluding by thanking the ratepayers who had voted for himself. (Applause.)

Mr Smitham said he hardly knew how to express his thanks to the ratepayers for returning him by such a large majority. He might say that his whole energies would be devoted to the interests, not only of the town, but also of the outlying districts; for if these prospered, the town would likewise prosper. It would be his aim to endeavour to retain the confidence of the citizens, and he trusted that at the expiration of his term of office they would have no reason to regret their choice. He tendered his sincere thanks to the electors for the honour they had conferred upon him. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Barry said that although he had opposed the election of Mr Smitham, he believed that gentleman would do all he had promised; and if Mr Smitham gave satisfaction during his term of office, he (Mr Barry) would vote for him next election. (Cheers.) Still, he thought that a better man than Mr Goodger—who had filled the office for the last twelve months—could not be found in Cromwell.

The proceedings then terminated.

PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS TO MR. D. L. SIMPSON, C.E.

On the eve of his departure from Cromwell, a number of the citizens resolved to present Mr Simpson, District Road Engineer, with an address expressive of their appreciation of the many valuable services he has rendered to the people of this district. Accordingly, on Friday evening, a meeting was held at the Kawarau Hotel, and Mr Simpson was invited to attend. The attendance was numerous and influential. The following address was read by Mr Whetter, who took the chair on the occasion:—

"To D. L. Simpson, Esq., C.E., Cromwell.

"DEAR SIR.—It is with a feeling of unfeigned regret that we learn your intention to leave this district; and we therefore desire, before your departure from amongst us, to express our appreciation of the many valuable services you have rendered to the people of Cromwell, both in your official capacity as Road Engineer, and also as a private citizen.

"We need not dilate upon your professional skill and ability. Ample evidence of these, in the shape of roads and other public works, exists throughout the extensive district which has been under your charge; and if any further proof were wanting to convince us of your high professional status, it is to be found in the fact that you have been asked to accept the responsible post of engineer of the first railway works ever undertaken in Otago—a position for which we believe you are eminently fitted. You have been distinguished for the zeal, energy, and promptitude you have displayed in the performance of the arduous duties necessarily devolving upon you, and have ever striven to promote the welfare and advancement of Cromwell and the various districts adjacent.

"Of your worth as a member of the community, we shall ever retain the warmest remembrance. During your residence here Mrs Simpson and yourself, in leading your valuable aid at amateur entertainments for the benefit of our public institutions, have done much to foster a refined musical taste in the community; and we desire to assure you that your efforts in that direction are appreciated by all who have had the pleasure of your acquaintance.

"We cordially wish you all success in your new sphere, and beg that you will convey to your amiable lady our hearty good wishes for the happiness of herself and family.

"We remain, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,"
[Here follow twenty-four signatures.]

Mr Whetter, in presenting the address, said that he had spent some of the happiest hours of his existence in the society of Mr Simpson, and he was sure that many of his fellow-townsmen would share the feeling of regret at that gentleman's departure from among them.

Mr Simpson, in reply, said he felt extremely obliged to the kind friends who had signed the address, although he very much feared that the terms used were too flattering. Mr Whetter had remarked that he was now leaving Cromwell for the second time; but he (Mr Simpson) hoped he would be enabled to return to the district once more, and if his third visit was not made on the "iron horse," possibly he might come for the purpose of making a preliminary survey for a line of railroad between Balclutha and Cromwell. (Applause.)

A number of other gentlemen present spoke in feeling terms of the good that had been done in various ways through the exertions of Mr and Mrs Simpson, and expressed regret at their leaving the district. The remainder of the evening was agreeably spent in conviviality, and some very excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, was discoursed for the amusement of the company.

[It is intended, we believe, to have the address engrossed and illuminated, and afterwards sent to Mr Simpson in Dunedin.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE REPRESENTATION OF BRIDGE WARD.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

Sir,—Mr Kelly has divorced himself from his old love, and is looking for a fresh spouse with the Bridge Ward. He has published the banns for the first time himself, without consulting the new dame. She has given him no sign, either by flirting, invitation, or encouragement: not even a wink of welcome. He has taken this bold step, trusting, as he tells us, to his merit to do all the rest. If he cannot keep his rival out, and get himself in, he can have the pleasure of driving him out in favour of himself afterwards. Cr. Kelly is not amenable to the law of consequences. If he were, the election of last Thursday would read him a lesson on law courts and corporation litigants. But he is one of the happy few who act first, and think afterwards. One victim of law will suffice for the present—is more than enough, indeed:

Mr Kelly grounds his claims to support on his brilliant services, as shown by the minutes of Council in the Corporation books. Let the halting, the half-hearted, go thither, and read what he has done. Unfortunately, it will be found that Cr. Kelly said a good deal, but did nothing. He confounds talking with acting. Where he sees nothing but works of the highest merit, others see only vain talk, empty blarney. The everlasting talk of himself and his trusty disciple of free speech, did more than anything else to convert Mr Goodger's large majority of last year into a large minority this year. And what Mr Kelly and his apostle of blarney did for Mr Goodger as Mayor, Mr Kelly will do for himself as Councillor. Mr Goodger has some executive capacity that might help the town in time of need. The hindrance is not in the head, but in the "tail." Two such furious talkers jointed on the nether member would drag down a far better man than Mr Goodger. Let Mr Goodger change his following, and he will soon change his fortune. A very small part of the world is ruled by talking; all the rest by silence. But Mr Kelly's weakness does not lie on the side of dumb action.

He tells the Bridge Ward ratepayers that he has a good deal of property there: Mr Burres has none. Mr Kelly's friends will be glad to hear this; perchance a few may be highly gratified. In a pinch, property is useful. As for Mr Burres, he never had any purse-proud infamy. When he meets his creditors, they can all be accommodated in Kidd's Concert-room, and mayhap squeezed into a somewhat smaller place. But the Bridge Ward voters are duly informed that Mr Burres is an alien, and so disqualifies as a Councillor. But what is Mr Kelly in this respect? He was no doubt born a Briton; but in everything else he is a foreigner. He was bred with foreign tendencies;—but the less said here the better. Mr Burres may have been born an American; but his proud ancestry were Britons of the "Mayflower." He was British bred. The laws, the liberties, the religion of his country were all British. He has lived in all good citizenship among Britons now nearly twenty years, and it is too late to tell us he is an alien.

Mr Kelly speaks of bigotry, and quotes the Holy Bible. Of course he means religion. Here Mr Burres has no chance with him. All who know anything of Mr Kelly know that he is highly religious. If the Bridge Ward require a "Praise God Barebone" Councillor, it will find the genuine article in Mr Kelly. Mr Burres is no saint: he is no Pharisee: he never splices his speeches with cant: he never flavours his newspaper advertisements with texts of Scripture. He is too British for that. In conclusion, Mr Kelly's piety, as well as sagacity, may be seen by the ratepayers in the choice of the text from the Bible. No other part of the Holy Book could be so appropriate: it is all about wind. If the ratepayers want to raise the wind, they must look to Mr Kelly: he will bring them hurricanes over the bridge that will last the year long. Citizens, make Mr Kelly the man of your choice, and, however we may come short of water, we shall have plenty of wind: instead of quarterly, we shall have fortnightly equinoxes.

NOLL CROMWELL.
July 23, 1870.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWN PLATE.

Being successful in predicting the winner of the great Mayoralty Handicap, I make bold to name the winners of the coming events for the Municipal Town Plates. Only guessing what's likely to be nominated, I can scarcely expect to be so correct this time in my tips. I sincerely regret one excellent horse being disqualified, owing to his not being bred in the district. I consider it scarcely fair, seeing that, when he had the walk-over before, the question was never raised: so much for the Stewards.

For the Bridge Stake, the only horses I know of are Butcher Boy and Young Kanaka, and on these two I will proceed to give you an opinion. Kanaka is a tried horse, and, I fear, will not stay for the distance. The ground is so hard, that I am of opinion he will grow giddy on his fore-pins. He is by far too weedy for me; lacks muscular power, and can't be depended on—he's too knowing for his trainers. I'm not on with him. I should advise that he be turned out, and pensioned. He has already done good service, and we want new blood. Butcher Boy is rather a promising colt, and acquitted himself very well in his maiden run. I think it's safe to back him.

For the Kawarau Stake, there are only two likely to be nominated—Young Sawdust and Gunny Bag. Both fine colts, with equal merits, but too inexperienced, I fear. Neither have had much training, and are just off the grass. I would very much like to see them take their preliminary gallop, when I will be able to judge more accurately which is likely to win.

PEPPING BOB.

July 26, 1870.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., R.M.)

CIVIL CASES.

James Taylor v. W. D. Hamilton.—Claim, £19 10s 6d. Judgment was given, by consent, for amount claimed, with 33s for costs of Court, and 20s for professional costs. Failing payment, distress warrant to issue.

Lawrence v. Kapatzis alias Rose.—Claim, £9 16s 6d. No appearance of defendant. Judgment for plaintiff, with 13s for costs of Court. Distress warrant to issue.

O. F. Saxe v. James Cowan, manager of Kawarau Station.—Claim, £37 10s, for feuing done. Judgment for plaintiff for £20 7s, with 30s costs. Rehearing asked for, and granted.

R. F. Badger v. W. D. Hamilton.—Claim, £3 18s 6d. Judgment, by consent, was given for the plaintiff, with 9s costs.

W. T. Talboys v. W. D. Hamilton.—Claim, £3 12s 6d. Judgment for plaintiff, by consent, with 9s costs.

Wm. Shanly v. W. D. Hamilton.—Claim, £14 2s. Judgment for plaintiff for sum claimed, with 14s costs.

D. Wilson v. John Halliday.—Claim, £39 10s, for wages. The defendant put in a set-off, but it was objected to owing to no proper notice having been given. Judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed, with 25s for costs of Court and 42s for professional costs. Failing payment, a distress warrant to issue.

Nicholas and Co. v. Geo. Gilford.—Claim, £9 8s 6d. Judgment for plaintiff, with 25s costs.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Joseph Hutchinson v. Joseph Gibb.—Plaintiff charged defendant with having obtained goods by false pretences. Remanded to Clyde for seven days.

DRUNKENNESS.

Elizabeth Smith was charged with this offence, and was fined 10s.

WARDEN'S COURT.

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Warden.)

Joseph Holliday, miner, Bannockburn, v. John Townan and others (representing the Elizabeth Quartz Mining Company, Carrick Range).—This was a complaint against defendants for unlawful interference with boundary-pegs between the respective claims of the parties. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, said that the complainants might have recovered heavy damages from the Elizabeth Company, had they chosen to claim them. He would fine defendants 20s and costs; their certificate of protection to be cancelled unless they replace the pegs in the same position as they were on the 6th July.

WATER-RACES.

The following applications for water-races were granted:—

F. C. Saxe, from Rocky Point to Duffer's Gully.

J. W. Escott and another, from Westmoreland Company's race.

John Knudson and another (alteration), from half a mile above the Lowburn.

Arthur Mulholland (alteration), from half a mile above the Lowburn.

EXTENDED CLAIMS.

Extended claims were granted to the undermentioned applicants, in the localities specified:

Edward Barnes, one acre, Doctor's Flat.

Wm. Bell, one acre, Adams's Gully.

Thomas Hancock and two others, three acres, head of left-hand branch, Smith's Gully.

RESIDENCE AREAS.

James Trembath, one acre on east side of Kawarau Gorge.—Granted.

George M'Lachlan's application for one acre, situated a quarter of a mile below his present punt, was struck out, there being no appearance of applicant.

Edward Barnes, one acre, 150 yards above Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn.—Granted.

Mun Quang, one acre, 500 yds east side of old Chinese store, Bendigo Gully. No appearance: struck out.

Hugh M'Pherson applied for one acre on west side of Clutha River, 500 yds below M'Lachlan's punt. The applicant did not appear, and the case was struck out.

OCCASIONAL NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.—(No. IV.)

The commercial depression which at present exists throughout the whole of New Zealand, although according to all accounts less felt in Otago than in the other provinces, is sufficiently severe to call for serious consideration, in order that the subject may be discussed, and, if possible, that means may be devised for bringing about a more prosperous state of things. There is no denying the fact that trade is worse in Otago at the present time than it has been for many years past; and if, as is asserted, it is worse in the other provinces, the picture is gloomy indeed. Reducing the staff and salaries of employees is now not uncommon in the wholesale houses in Dunedin, and economy in all branches of business is being rigidly practised; in fact, it is absolutely necessary, in order to counteract the baneful effects of the depression existing, and to enable business men to meet their engagements. Speaking of economy reminds me of a rather good thing I heard the other day, which deserves chronicling. A friend of mine happened to be down on the jetty a short time back, and heard a conversation between the captain and a part-owner of one of the inter-provincial steamers—the latter gentleman well known in commercial circles, having formerly been manager of a bank in Dunedin. Says the ex-banker, "Captain, I have just been looking over the butcher's bills. Your men seem to consume a very large quantity of meat."—"Well, sir," says the captain, "you must remember they have long hours and hard work. Some of them can eat as much as 4lbs of meat a day."—"What!" cried the astounded steamboat proprietor; "shew me the man that eats 4lbs of meat in a day, and I'll discharge him at once!" The captain could not help smiling at the look of mingled incredulity and astonishment depicted on the countenance of his economical employer, and, catching sight of a broad grin on the face of my friend, he burst out laughing, and left the irate gentleman protesting against the employment of men with such voracious appetites. No doubt you residents of our country towns feel the depression quite as much as we do in the city, and have your own fears and doubts about being able to meet "those little matters on the 4th," and your own struggles and scrappings to make both ends meet. How to establish a more prosperous state of affairs is a subject fraught with interest to all classes of the community, and which the newspapers, as a rule, have not taken up and discussed as they should have done—at any rate until lately; for the recent publication of the Colonial Treasurer's financial statement and colonization scheme has had the effect of calling attention to the matter. I have not, like Millar, F.S.A., digested this very elaborate ministerial scheme "line by line," but I have perused it very carefully, and I certainly do think it is a project which would most surely and irretrievably ruin the colony if it were carried out. No doubt we should have prosperity for a few years, while works of such magnitude as those proposed were in course of formation; but after their completion would come such a period of utter stagnation, and this in a country taxed beyond all precedent, as would result in poverty and misery among the lower classes, and a corresponding straitening in the incomes of those in a higher position of life, compared with which the present depressed state of affairs might be called a period of peace and plenty. The Treasurer lays great stress on his expressed opinion that the immense network of railways, which he purposed constructing with a large portion of this £10,000,000 loan, will be a reproductive work. We have the examples of many other new colonies before us to show that this is a fallacious idea. For years railways in nearly all new colonies barely pay their working expenses, without leaving any surplus whatever for the payment of interest on the immense sums of money borrowed for their construction; and to imagine for one moment that New Zealand, with its limited population, would be any exception to the rule, is absurd. Immigration, to the large extent suggested in the scheme, would also prove hurtful in the highest degree. No doubt to a certain extent immigration is wanted—a small, though regular, importation of sober, industrious farm-labourers and domestic servants, for instance; but to swamp the colony indiscriminately with all classes, and let them take their chance—a very small one—of obtaining employment, would be both impolitic and cruel. It is sincerely to be hoped that when the division takes place in the Assembly on this gigantic scheme, created in the fertile and imaginative brain of the hon. Julius Vogel, the "Noes" will carry the day. The Port Chalmers railway has not yet been commenced, although I understand that it will not be long before a start is made with it. The works in connection with this line will, I believe, absorb nearly all the surplus labor in the province. Let us hope that the work will not be delayed much longer, for it will relieve the pressing necessities of many who are at present living in the direst poverty and wretchedness; that there are such is only too well known, notwithstanding the unwillingness of our rulers and "aristocracy" to admit the truth of the fact.

ARCANUM.

BANNOCKBURN.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Mining matters in this district are in a highly satisfactory condition. There is plenty of water for the sluicing claims, and all connected with that branch of mining are busily and profitably employed. In Pipeclay Gully several parties are tunnelling, and, so far as I can learn, their average returns are satisfactory. A miner working there met with a rich patch two or three weeks ago. He is one of three brothers who have been for some time engaged bringing in a race, and who only recently started sluicing. They have had the name of being lucky in their mining speculations, and the find I have mentioned was no exception, for they netted the splendid return of eighty ounces for one week's work.—On the Deep Lead, Messrs Rintoul and party have got their shaft down ninety-six feet, and have met with a very good prospect in four feet of wash-dirt. The party are getting timber placed on the ground for a whim, which it is expected will shortly be ready for working.

Should the projected race be brought in from Coal Creek, it will be a great and permanent benefit to the district. There is in this locality an unlimited extent of auriferous ground, and water is only required in order to make it highly remunerative; but the water must be taken from a much higher level than the present sources of supply. This is a field the Government ought to subsidise with a grant of money for the construction of a large water-race. Such an undertaking would, if properly carried out, amply repay any outlay incurred. A more promising field for the investment of capital, or one that would give speedier and more remunerative returns, does not exist in Otago; but I am sorry to say that it has always been passed over, and with the exception of a few hundred pounds spent in making the Nevis road, nothing has been done by the Government: all has been left to private enterprise.

Speaking of the road, I may state that it is in very bad condition, being almost impassable for waggons, and it stands in need of thorough repair. Mr Simpson has done his best for the roads in the district, but without funds it is impossible to carry out the improvements so much required. It is the duty of our representatives in the Provincial Council to see that a sufficient sum is placed on the Estimates annually for the maintenance of this road. One storekeeper here buys as much as 1500 ozs. of gold annually, the duty on which would be amply sufficient to keep the road in good repair. The same person has himself worked for days together, with his own horses and dray, repairing the approaches to his own place, in order to enable waggons to unload at the store.

I was much astonished the other day to learn that this thriving gold-field has never yet been officially proclaimed, and that, consequently, the miners have no protection, but are at the mercy of the runholder. They cannot run horse, or even a goat, without first obtaining permission. This is a state of things that ought not to exist.

LAND BETWEEN THE BLUFFS.

The Arrowtown correspondent of the *Lake Wakatipu Mail* states that "the miners living upon the banks of the Kawarau River, between the Nevis and Arrow Bluffs, feel most aggrieved at the proposed throwing open for agricultural settlement of the land in their locality." A petition to his Honor the Superintendent, praying that he will "cause proper enquiries to be made into their case before withdrawing such a large area of ground from the operations of the gold-miner," is said by the same authority to be "obtaining universal signature." The reasons alleged by the petitioners against the alienation of the land from mining purposes are as follow:—"That the whole of the land proposed to be thrown open is highly auriferous, and that from the river-bank to the terraces there is at least three thousand acres adapted for mining purposes. That with the knowledge of this, a large amount of capital has been invested in the construction of water-races, some of which are completed, and in full work, while others are in course of construction. That four water-races—already completed from the Deep Creek, and which bring in thirty heads of water—were constructed at a cost of £6000, and they afford employment to at least forty miners. That a company, known as the Cumbrian Company, are now engaged constructing a race from Doolan's Creek to this place, to carry twenty heads of water, which race, when completed, will be eight miles in length, and—from the difficult nature of the "rock cuttings"—will cost at least £5000. . . . That it is the belief of your petitioners that a very extensive gold-field exists here, and when the water-races now in course of construction are completed, they will afford employment to at least one hundred men in addition to the number already employed. That your petitioners believe that the land proposed to be thrown open is not good agricultural land, and that, were it even occupied by agriculturists, great harm would result to your petitioners, who, in consequence, would be compelled to so limit their operations that their labor would cease to be remunerative."

A Sportive Definition.—A Centaur.—A man that has "walked himself off his legs" on a horse that has "eaten his head off."

Too True.—A pretty girl and a wild horse are liable to do much mischief, for the one runs away with a fellow's body, and the other runs away with his heart.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

A promising young fiction writer, Mr Henry Walstab, of Brighton, Victoria, has met with a sudden death by drowning. He was missed on Thursday night, from the house at which he was visiting at Brighton, and was seen subsequently walking on the pier at about midnight. Yesterday morning, at about half past one o'clock, Thomas Henry, a fisherman, found his dead body, floating close to the beach, near the railway station and pier. The face was much bruised by the low rocks on which the body had evidently been beaten by the waves. The deceased was in the habit of walking very late at night on the pier, and, as he was very short-sighted, it is supposed that he unwittingly—perhaps while in a fit of abstraction—walked over the edge, and was drowned. He was a writer of fiction, a contributor to the *Australian Journal*, under the signature of "Hal," and his writings are said to have shown much talent and power. He was a brother to the more widely known Mr G. A. Walstab, the journalist, and author of "Harcourt Darnall," "Confessed at Lust," and other novels. He was unmarried, and aged 34.

The Australian bunyip, like the American sea-serpent, is always obliging enough to make its appearance when things are rather dull, and current topics somewhat scanty and uninteresting, and also—and this is a peculiar piece of consideration—when the season of the year does not afford the snake incidents which country journalists so love to chronicle. The monster's last appearance was in the neighbourhood of Dubbo, and is faithfully and minutely recorded in the *Muraroa Mercury*. It seems that two residents had to leave their places by the river, and go to a hut on higher ground to avoid the encroaching floods. While sitting by a log fire, they heard a sound "like rumbling thunder," in the direction of the river. Says one, "Ah me! there's at least half an acre of my ground tumbled into the river." The sound being repeated, the two men, in whom, it is agreeable to read, the writer has "the fullest confidence," went to the hut door, and looked "through the darkness" towards the river. They state that they saw "a huge monster clinging to a very stout and tall tree of the eucalypti species," in fact a gum tree. "Its head was like an elephant's, only the two tusks projected—one from between its eyes, the other, smaller, a little above the nostrils. The only eye they could see was like a ball of fire. The body was scaly, like the crocodile's; the fore-limbs long, the talons about ten times as large as a Bengal tiger's." They saw all this very minutely "through the darkness," the light being probably supplied by the "eye-ball of fire." As "the river continued to rise, the bunyip held more tenaciously to the tree, and grinded his teeth occasionally, as if in fear or danger. Once he lashed his tail, and on striking the water the sound was like a diminutive sound of Niagara. The river still rose, but a limb stopped the monster from crawling up further. There was a struggle to get higher, but his efforts brought down the tree which he was clasping right over him, and both seemed to float quietly down the Macquarie." Like Dogberry, they no doubt "thanked heaven that they were well rid of a knave." It would appear from the above reliable narrative that the bunyip has got considerably bigger since his last appearance.

A Mr John Francis Meather communicates to the editor of the *Waterford Mail*, vouching for its "authenticity," the following extraordinary election bill:—"Jim F. R.—r, Mob conductor and Bothen Boy &c., to Mr Herring's Election Agent, for the work and Mudeer done on the day of the polling, Feb. 26, '70.—Item to three shouts to Herrings, at 2d per shout 9d; item to three hurrahs for same, at 3d each, 1s; item to four screeches at 4d each, 1s; item to four bounces in the air, 4d each, 1s; item to hitting a voter for Kickham a rap of a dead cat, which I spent five hours killing the night before, 2s; item to making a prod at and giving two strokes of wattle to one of Mr Kickham's supporters, for which I got a most awful battering from the Kickhamites, 3s 9d; item to gripping one of Kickham's party by the windpipe or throttle, for which I got a slap of a rock over the left ear, leaving me since in care of the doctor, 6s 7d; item to striking a voter over the scone with a mud bag, for which I received cruel treatment from the women, 1s 6d; item on the declaration of the poll, when Mr Herring was declared elected by four majority, I took a fit of hurrooing, shouting, screeching, roarin, leapin, bounchin, smashin windows, dashing into whiskey-shops, swallowing half-gallons of porter, six skelping glasses of whiskey, rowling peckers, until I found myself nearly dead in the lock-up the following morning, and had to pay one shillin fine, 12s. Total, £1 10s 7d.—P.S.: If this bill is not paid before St. Patrick's Day to Herrings, there'll be bad work about it; so look out for squarely.—Yours to command, Jim F.—r."

A Sportive Definition.—A Centaur.—A man that has "walked himself off his legs" on a horse that has "eaten his head off."

Too True.—A pretty girl and a wild horse are liable to do much mischief, for the one runs away with a fellow's body, and the other runs away with his heart.

Thompson's Road Steamer.

Country settlers need no longer complain of the impossibility of getting their produce to market. Bad roads, or distance from a portage, need no longer appal the struggling farmer, for scientific invention has come to the rescue, and a species of traction engine has been patented by Mr R. W. Thompson, of Edinburgh, which will draw from six to twenty-five tons over the softest roads at from three to twelve miles an hour, run over grass fields, turn in less space than horses, and carry its own fuel and water. For £500 an engine can be purchased which will draw eight tons at the rate of two and a half to six miles an hour; while for double that sum, a thirty-five horse-power engine may be obtained, capable of drawing a weight of twenty-five tons up the same gradient and at the same speed. The great drawback in all previous traction engines has been their extreme weight and liability to breakage. In running on soft roads the ordinary traction engine has constantly become "bogged," or has moved along so laboriously as to render it of no practical advantage over horses; while on hard roads the weight of the engine itself, and the shocks experienced by the machinery, caused frequent breakages, and cut up the roads fearfully. But in Mr Thompson's engine these defects are entirely absent. It runs with equal ease over hard and paved streets without jolting, over soft roads without sinking, over muddy roads without slipping, and over ploughed fields, upon ice and frozen snow, and through loose sand. It is small and tight, and easily manageable. Indeed in Paris one of these engines ran for weeks with one of the great Versailles omnibuses attached to it, carrying fifty passengers. It went up a paved street beside the "Trocadero," where the gradients are one in nine; it crossed the Round Point at hours when it was thronged with vehicles and equestrians; and in the beautifully-level Paris streets, it easily attained a speed of twelve miles an hour. Another road steamer was used on the sands at Portobello, where it ran at the rate of ten miles an hour, in the midst of a torrent of rain; and at Aberdeen a five-ton road engine dragged out a twenty-ton load, climbing a gradient of one in twenty, in single gear. The engine can be employed equally well in ploughing, carrying manure, reaping, mowing, or taking produce to market. But we will give a few more instances of the extraordinary powers of Thompson's Road Engine. At Edinburgh, a six-ton engine was attached to four huge waggons filled with pig iron, and altogether weighing thirty-four tons, which it drew with the greatest ease from the foot of Granton Road, with inclines of one in eighteen to one in twenty-five. Arrived at the top, it turned with its train in the road itself, and ran back again. Another road steamer conveyed a party of gentlemen from Granton to Leith, a distance of two miles and three-quarters, in twenty-one minutes and a-half. Another six-ton road steamer is employed regularly between Aberdeen and the Kettcock flour mills, its duty being to carry a load of ten tons along a strip of narrow, crooked, and greasy road, up and down inclines of one in nine to one in seven and a-half. The engine makes four trips daily, and the whole consumption of coal each day is barely half-a-ton. The Thompson Road Engine owes all its facilities, and its exemption from the disabilities of other traction engines, to one device, as simple as it is efficacious. The wheels, which are of great width, are surrounded by tires of vulcanised india-rubber. These thick bands of india-rubber enable the road steamer to float over the surface of the ground without the slightest damage, while they likewise protect the machinery from all concussion. The intervention of the elastic tires between the wheel and the road acts, in fact, in the same way on the roadway as if the engine were running over a tramway of india-rubber. To prove how small is the crushing-power between the surface of the road and the outer edge of the wheels, bits of coal, potatoes, carrots, &c., were placed in the path of the engine, and after it had passed over them they were picked up uncrushed.

The road steamer is exceedingly firm and compact. It runs on three wheels, two large ones, and a smaller one in front. The india-rubber tires for the three wheels of a ten-horse power engine weigh 14cwt., and the tires are guarded by flexible shields, formed of open steel bars, which give an excellent bite or hold upon the ground; and while they do not in any way interfere with the elastic play of the india-rubber, they afford such protection to it as to render it virtually indestructible. The shields are moveable, and are not used for driving over snow, as on such surfaces iron will not bite. In running through sand, also, as in Egypt, the shields are dispensed with.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr Henry Judl, of Malaga, C.G.H., was in a most alarming state of health; he had been a great sufferer from scrofula for a number of years, and finally a part of his body broke out into sores, rendering him an object of horror to every one: he tried some of the most popular remedies known, but they did not touch his complaint, and in the greatest alarm, he consulted a friend as to what course he might adopt, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills were recommended, which he commenced using, and by persevering with these remedies for short time he was perfectly cured, after every other remedy had failed.

Select Poetry.

AN ECHO TO BEAUTIFUL SNOW.—A lady correspondent has sent to the *Ballarat Star* the following lines, as an echo to "Fallen Woman's Story," recently published in our columns:—

Poor lone one, dejected one,
Couldst thou but know
What thousands admire
Your "Beautiful Snow,"
It perhaps might a soothing,
A cordial impart,
And blunt the keen edge
Of remorse in thine heart.
Poor, frail, erring sister,
Oh! many there be,
That (hadst thou but lived)
Would have comforted thee.
But the fiat went forth
From the King on His Throne,
And with power, yet in love,
Whispered "Daughter, come home."
You believed on the Saviour,
Regretted your sin,
And the germ of salvation
Was stirring Within.
When you wrote with such pathos
The "Beautiful Snow,"
And felt like an outcast
With nowhere to go.
Oh! sad was thy fate,
And gloomy thy lot;
And when the snow falls
Thou wilt not be forgot.
We will hope and believe
At your desolate end,
The Saviour was husband,
And brother, and friend;
That the vital spark fled
To a mansion of rest,
And the "Beautiful Snow"
In blessing was blest.
Oh! daughters, more favoured,
Oh! sisters and wives,
Respected and loved,
Leading virtuous lives,
Cast not the first stone
As the fallen pass by;
They are well kept whom God keeps,
You have left on high.
Rejoice, and be thankful
You are what you are,
While you move in your sphere
Like a beautiful star.

Eccl.

Ballarat, 19th May.

Varieties.

A stick not used in walking.—A candlestick.
Why are good husbands like dough?—Because women need them.
He who gives a trifle, meekly, is meeker than the trifle.
Why is an overworked horse like an unbroken?—Because it is used up.
When does an M.H.R. most resemble Samson?—When he moves the house.
What class ought never die with consumption?—Merchants with strong iron chests.
Hints to Banters.—To get rid of corpulence, turn lighter men.
Matrimonial Consolation.—A coquette is a rose, from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are left for her future husband.
The "How?"—Doctor, how came you and Squire Lucas to be such great friends?"—I don't know, unless it was because I attended his wife when she was attacked with diphtheria and was unable to cure her." The following rules are provided by the trustees for the government of a school down South:—"No swearin, fightin, quarrelin, nicknamin, goin inter the water, reslin and tumpin, pinchin, stickin of pins inter each other, pullin of hair, durin books, courtin in school, writin of love letters in school, crackin of walnuts (unless dried), whisperin. For a violation of those rules will be punished with the lash, accordin to the verdict of the trustees."

Good Grounds for Objecting.—A perfectly model criminal was lately tried in Paris. Being asked if he had anything to say, he replied, "Yes; a good deal. In the first place, I object to the judges."—"To the judges? To the jury, you mean?"—"Nothing of the kind: I mean the judges—all the judges of France."—"Impossible!"—"It is not impossible, but a fact."—"And, sir, on what grounds?"—"Because they are prejudiced against me."—Judge (severely): "Prisoner, you must not say such things. No judge in France is prejudiced against anyone."—"Well I don't know about that," replied the prisoner; "but you must know as well as I do that they have already condemned me five times."

Geographical.—"John, where is Africa?"—"On the map, sir."—"I mean on what continent—the Eastern or Western?"—"Well, the land of Africa is on the Eastern continent, but the people are all of 'em down South."—"How do the African people live?"—"By drawing."—"Drawing what—water?"—"No, sir; by drawing their breath."—"Sit down, John."—"Thomas, what is the Equator?"—"Silence."—"Jack, you are a scholar: what is an eclipse?"—"An eclipse is a thing as appears when the moon is on the burst, and runs against the sun: consequently the sun blackens the moon's face."—Schoolmaster looks like thunder. Class dismissed.

News by the Suez Mail.

In consequence of the success of the Suez Canal the proposal for a ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester has been revived.

The Mormons, it is reported, are secretly arming in order to resist the enforcement of the national law against polygamy.

The will of the late George Peabody has been admitted to probate, and it appears that he left only about \$150,000, the whole of which is bequeathed to his relatives.

The rascal named Lever, who was committed for trial on a charge of decoying country girls to London and then robbing them, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The intelligence sent to the American Government would lead to the conclusion that the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien is impracticable at the point now under survey, but the surveyors do not despair of overcoming the difficulty by the selection of another site for the proposed operations.

The Democrats have carried the New York State elections by a majority of 50,000, electing the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the majority of the Association Judges. They also carried the city elections by a majority of 60,000, electing the local judiciary and all the aldermen.

A monument to King Robert the Bruce is to be erected on the Field of Bannockburn. An influential committee has been formed in London and in Scotland. The committee are obtaining a design from the veteran artist Mr George Cruikshank.

The Marquis of Bowmont, M.P., and the sons of Burns, Hogg, and Wordsworth have forwarded handsome subscriptions for a bursary to be established in the University of Edinburgh. The subscription of Wordsworth's son was sent on the centenary of his honored and revered father's birthday.

The greatest procession that has ever been witnessed in Ulster passed through the streets of Belfast on the 14th May, in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the Belfast Working Men's Institute, which is to cost £6000. The foundation stone was laid by Miss Charters, daughter of the largest contributor. Belfast town bore quite a holiday appearance all the afternoon, and the proceedings were of a most harmonious character.

On the 30th April, some excitement was caused in France by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor. Subsequent information conveyed the impression that even if the conspirators did not intend to proceed to this extremity, a very dangerous and well-organised conspiracy existed with some sinister design against the State and the public peace; and what with conspiracies and the excitement created by the Irreconcilables in regard to the Plébiscitum, the public feeling in France was in a very disordered condition. The attitude of the Emperor, however, was calm and dignified, and amidst all the abuse of the extreme Left, M. Ollivier held his own, and seemed to feel confident that the result of the elections would be to strengthen the Government, and to give peace and solidity to the Empire. All the sovereigns of Europe have congratulated the Emperor on the result of the Plébiscite.

In Spain, the question as to who shall be King has again cropped up. Serrano is anxious that the crown should be disposed of, and has proposed three candidates—the Duc de Montpensier, Espartero, and General Prim. The latter has said that he cannot and will not accept the offer, and that he and his party are opposed to the two former. General Espartero has refused to offer himself as a candidate for the throne, on the ground of advanced age and default of heirs, but his refusal is not considered final. The Duc de Montpensier has not been able to get elected to the Labradores Club.

On the 27th April, at the Glasgow Circuit Court, before Lord Ardmillan, John Kelly was sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Fecney, a sempstress, on the night of March 12, in a field near Duke-street, Glasgow. He first violated, then suffocated his victim, who was only four feet high, hump-backed, and otherwise deformed. Great sympathy is felt in Dundee for the wife of Kelly, who, along with her two daughters, resides in that town. The rest of the family (two sons) are away from home. Kelly served in the Federal Army from the beginning to the close of the American War. He returned home about ten months ago, but instead of joining his wife at Dundee, he took up his abode in Glasgow, where he obtained work in connection with the City Union Railway.

On the 27th April, Mr Walpole, on a motion for going into Committee on the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, moved a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to alter the law of marriage, which had existed in this country from time immemorial, as to the degrees of kindred and affinity within which marriages are permitted, until Parliament had considered the whole question whether degrees of affinity should be put on a different footing from the correspondent degrees of consanguinity. The hon. member contended that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was, according to the highest authorities, as illegal and as improper as marriage with a mother or a daughter, and in view of the strong prejudice which existed throughout the country against the measure, it would be necessary for its promoters to make out an exceptionally strong case before the House would be justified in adopting it.—Mr Gladstone commended Mr Chambers for the wise discretion which he had shown when drawing up the Bill, in carefully avoiding interference with the laws or by-laws of any religious community, and merely asking the House to establish a rule whereby, for civil purposes, the contraction of certain marriages might be permitted. He had taken a practical view of the matter, and, in the opinion of the right hon. gentleman, he had with him the support of both facts and justice. Mr Gladstone hoped hon. members would not permit themselves to be influenced by the narrow considerations of class, but would consider how the present condition of the law affected the whole community. It was, he thought, their duty to do away with a prohibition which was not adequately sustained by the public conscience and conviction, and the removal of which had, on almost every occasion when opportunity offered, received the sanction of a majority of the representatives of the people.—Mr Beresford Hope strongly opposed the Bill, and stated his belief that if it passed, the legalisation of the marriage of nieces with uncles and of aunts with nephews would follow at no distant date. —Earl Percy having opposed the bill, and Mr Melly and Mr Denison spoken in its favour, Sir Roundell Palmer instanced as showing the lack of settled principle in the bill, that it proposed to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but not marriage with a deceased husband's brother. He protested, in the interests of law and society, against the bill, the more especially with regard to its retrospective character.

—Mr Chambers, in replying, stated that the principle of the bill had been affirmed by the House in thirty-three divisions; a fact which, he said, accounted for the absence of fresh arguments in that particular debate.—After some remarks from Mr Collins the House divided, when 184 were recorded in favour of going into Committee on the bill, and 114 against the motion. The House then went into Committee, when Mr J. G. Talbot immediately moved the rejection of the retrospective portion of the bill, but was defeated by 177 votes against 90. The bill then passed through Committee, Mr Collins intimating that at a future stage another attempt would be made to eliminate the retrospective clauses of the bill.

A cashier named Tassius, now in custody in Paris for embezzling the sum of 2,000,000fr. from his employers, MM. de Rothschild, has given before the examining Judge an account of the circumstance under which his frauds commenced. About ten years back, while in pecuniary difficulty, he borrowed from the funds with which he was entrusted a sum of 5000fr. or 6000fr.; this he hoped to replace a little later. Dr Beckers called on Tassius and asked him for a loan of a considerable amount. The cashier at first refused, declaring that he himself was embarrassed for money. "I must have it," insisted Beckers, "or I will denounce you." "Where am I to get it?" "Where you got the other, parbleu!" Tassius, finding himself in the other's power, advanced the sum; the loan was followed by others, and Beckers at last persuaded the cashier to gamble on the Bourse to make up the deficit. Their speculations were unsuccessful, and the abyss becoming wider, the catastrophe at length arrived. A contemporary says:—"The strange thing in these great cases of embezzlement is that such large defalcations as those of Tassius, or of Redpath and Higgs in England, should remain undiscovered for years. Book-making, we believe, claims for itself all the accuracy of a science, but it would seem that the art of book-keeping must still be in its infancy. Under any proper system of auditing and balancing, such gigantic and systematic frauds as those of Tassius ought, we should think, to be an impossibility."

Mr Charles Rees, formerly Captain of the Fire Brigade, Dunedin, has just opened an establishment at Pimlico, opposite the Victoria Railway Station, called "The Australian and New Zealand Cigar Stores and Reading Rooms."

It is said that Julia Mathews has separated from her husband, but very little is known of the causes of disagreement.

The highly important system of telegraphic communication for connecting the colonies of Australia with India, Europe, America, and other parts of the world, by way of Ceylon, is in a fair way of being established by the Eastern Oceanic Telegraph Company, before the close of the year 1871. The peculiar and commanding advantage of this route consists in its shortness, as any other must make a long detour, whilst it is also the most direct from Australia to England. Proposals have been made to the Australian Governments to connect Adelaide with the Indian telegraphic system at Point-de-Galle, which offer, it is supposed, will be accepted. Overtures have also been made to the Dutch Government for independent wires to be used entirely for Australian messages, and to be worked by Europeans. The directors of the Eastern Oceanic Company have already received proposals for the construction of their cables and wires. Experience having proved that submarine communication is the most rapid and direct, the company will lay cables from Ceylon to Adelaide, with the exception of short aerial lines from Perth to King George's Sound, and from Adelaide to the east end of the great Australian Bight. The Colonial Governments have fully recognised the desirability of the route of the Eastern Oceanic or western line by deciding to supplement the income. The guarantee is not likely to be demanded, as, from the number of messages calculated by the colonial authorities, it is estimated that, after the deduction of working expenses and reserve fund, the enterprise will pay 18 per cent. The Eastern Oceanic Company have decided at starting to charge £3 10s for a message of twenty words from any part of Australia to England, with the probability of reducing the tariff as the amount of business increases. It is a singular fact that Brisbane would save from three to four hundred miles and Sydney one thousand miles, by telegraphing over the Eastern Oceanic or Western route, as compared with the Northern line, by way of Timor: the former will be composed of nearly all submarine cables, with short aerial lines on the Australian continent; while the latter passes several thousands of miles over land and water, and through foreign countries. Land lines have proved the chief cause of delay in the transmission of telegraphic communications, from their being—especially the foreign ones—so frequently out of order. With the Northern and Western routes, the Colonies will be amply supplied with telegraphic communication for many years to come.

The Young Australian left for Brisbane on May 12, with some 200 emigrants, and the Flying Cloud will sail from Liverpool on May 25, with about double the number for Rockhampton and Maryborough. The next vessel following her will start from Plymouth. The new Queensland Immigration Act, as far as can be judged, is not likely to be in as much favour here as the old one. The Monarch leaves for Canterbury on May 25, with some 200 emigrants, and will be followed on July 20 by the Merope, a new ship now building in the Clyde. The next emigrant vessel for Canterbury will be the Zealandia, and, after her, an emigrant ship will sail regularly every six weeks. The Emigrants' Aid Corporation are not doing much, and many persons think that their existence will soon terminate altogether, believing their projects impracticable and utopian. The Western Empire starts from Plymouth to Melbourne on May 25, with 374 passengers; and the Colonial Empire follows her on June 20, with about 400. The Victorian Depot at Plymouth is now complete.

The Belgian, Latgaumers, who was recently convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Madame Lombard, in whose service he was, and the attempted murder of a fellow-servant, has received a remission of the capital sentence, and was brought before the Criminal Court that the commutation to forced labour for life might be announced to him. When the decree sparing his life was read he evinced no emotion, but, on the contrary, told the officers who guarded him that he had only one cause for regret, and that was that he had failed to kill his fellow-servant, the cook, who was very severely wounded by him.

The Italian Consul at Buenos Ayres, it is reported, has been assassinated.

The richest gold-mine in the whole of California yielded last year a profit of \$340,000.

The Anglo-Australian (writing in the *European Mail*) says:—"The affected Spartan sternness of Lord Granville, in denying pecuniary aid to New Zealand in her distress, has at last succumbed to the persevering arguments of Messrs Featherston and Bell, and these gentlemen may be congratulated on having obtained a victory. The Government having consented to waive the principle of refusing a guarantee to a colonial loan, it was miserable statesmanship to quarrel whether the amount should be a million or half-million. Yet haggling on this point was persisted in by Lord Granville up to the last moment. The Commissioners refused to entertain the offer of a guarantee of half a million, but consented to forward the proposal of this minor amount to their Government, which they did by telegram on May 11, in order to overtake the steamer at Galle. Lord Granville agreed subsequently to concede the guarantee of a million, on condition that half should be spent in the construction of roads, so as to give, amongst other things, employment to the friendly Maoris; and the other half for immigration purposes. The fact is that his lordship found out that the Commissioners were in earnest, and that the talk about submitting an ultimatum of assistance or separation of New Zealand from the mother country was not all moonshine. Messrs Featherston and Bell were to be seen smiling and happy at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace on May 17; and thus ends this 'strange, eventful history'!"

The subject of the new mail routes to the Australian colonies has been naturally exciting much interest and speculation. The Postmaster-General recently received a memorial signed by most of the leading establishments connected with Australia and India, in favour of the Brindisi route. Mr Purdy has been writing strongly in the *Times* in support of the superior claims, on the whole, of the Suez over all other routes. Letters were received in London from New Zealand on the morning of Friday, May 13, *via* Brindisi, being usually delivered on the Saturday. That route is generally considered a great success, as it allows several days' longer time to reply to letters. There is not much confidence as yet in the new San Francisco line, for the steamers employed are considered too small, and unadapted for the purpose, so that there is no reliance felt on their regularity and punctuality. The very first vessel of the Company, for instance, that reached San Francisco on May 5, was five days behind her stipulated time. It is quite certain that for the present only duplicate correspondence will be sent by this line. The other company proposing the through route, *via* Milford Haven and Portland, have not yet got their capital together. In their prospectus, they state that they will complete the whole journey to Sydney in forty days, but this is obviously an under-estimate, and forty-four at the very least will probably be required. From Sydney to San Francisco, including the detention for calling, would take twenty-eight days (reckoning ten knots an hour as the speed of the steamers), thence to Portland six, whence to Milford Haven would demand, on an average, not less than ten.

From Orleans, in France, a frightful case of parricide and matricide is reported. In the commune of Cravant, near that city, a young man named Theophile Piednor, who has been epileptic from a child, went to his mother's bed in the night time, and cut her to pieces with a hatchet. He afterwards killed his father, who was sleeping in another room, with the same weapon. He then went to the house of his father-in-law, who, seeing that he was in a state of excitement, recommended him to go to bed. This he did, without saying a word of what had happened; but, before going, he covered his father's body with straw. He was arrested, made a confession, and was taken to the Orleans prison.

The Tribunal Correctionnel of Paris, on the 6th May, disposed of the case of Lermina, who at a recent public meeting read a pretended judgment in the name of the French people, convicting the Emperor Napoleon of numerous crimes against the State, and condemning him to hard labor for life as a fitting penalty for his numerous misdeeds. The trial was of brief duration, the accused admitting that he had prepared and read the document. The Court, after a speech from the Avocat Imperial, pronounced a sentence of two years' imprisonment and 10,000fr. fine.

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

Amongst the items of telegraphic news from England will be found the announcement of the death of a man whose name is as familiar to the inhabitants of New Zealand as "household words." The author who depicted the eccentricities of a Weller, the sorrows of Little Nell, the blighted condition of a Swiveller, the aspirations of a Guppy, the death of Paul Dombey, the unbleasness of a Bheep, and the resignation of a Micawber, is no more. Charles Dickens, whose name for years and years has been so familiar to all of us, is dead—dead, like William Makepeace Thackeray, just as he was commencing to add another to the long list of his works. Fifty-eight years ago, at Laudport, Portsmouth, Charles Dickens was born. His father was a clerk in the Navy Pay-office, and upon retiring on a pension, obtained an engagement to report debates in Parliament, and eventually became attached to the *Chronicle*. It is not known where Charles Dickens acquired his education, but as a young man we find him as a reporter on an ultra-Liberal paper, the *True Sun*. From the staff of the *True Sun* he passed to the *Morning Chronicle* as a reporter, and his reports were distinguished by clearness, vigour, and extreme exactness. The office of reporter was too narrow for the mind of the future novelist, and he wrote a few tales and sketches that appeared in a magazine of the day. He next wrote the "Sketches by Boz" in the evening edition of the *Morning Chronicle*, under the title of "Sketches of English Life and Character." They at once attracted much notice, and were reprinted in 1836 and 1837 in two volumes, illustrated by Mr G. Cruikshank, and published by Mr Marone. About the same time he wrote a comic opera, entitled "The Village Coquettes." The merits of the "Sketches by Boz" caught the attention of one of the firm of Chapman & Hall, who proposed that Mr Dickens, then twenty-five or twenty-six years old, should write, in monthly numbers, a sporting novel to illustrate certain sketches by Seymour. The offer was accepted—and "Pickwick" was the result. Mr Seymour's death by his own hand changed the character of the novel, leaving Dickens free to follow up his own ideas. Hablot Brown, then a young artist, who had, at seventeen years of age, gained a prize for a capital etching of John Gilpin, supplied the place of Seymour. "Nicholas Nickleby" was the next production, which appeared in shilling numbers uniform with "Pickwick." Dickens next edited *Bentley's Miscellany*, and in February, 1837, appeared the first instalment of "Oliver Twist," illustrated by Cruikshank. In 1840, he attempted a periodical paper, intended to bring him more often in contact with his many readers. After two or three little tales, he abandoned his purpose, and plunged into the longer tale of the "Old Curiosity Shop," which, when finished, was followed by "Barnaby Rudge," a tale illustrative of the Gordon Riots. About the same time appeared Mr Dickens's "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," the celebrated clown. In the year 1842 Mr Dickens visited America, and on his return published his "American Notes," which were received in the country they described with a storm of disapproval. In 1843 he turned his trip to the New World to account to himself by writing "Martin Chuzzlewit." The year 1843 saw the first of his Christmas books, viz., the "Christmas Carol," and which was followed by "The Chimes," in 1845; "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1846; "The Battle of Life," 1847; and "The Haunted Man, or the Ghost's Bargain," in 1848. In 1845 Mr Dickens started the *Daily News*, a weekly newspaper, which appeared on the 21st of January of that year, price 2d; but the affair was a partial failure. Silent for some time after "Martin Chuzzlewit" had been completed, Dickens next, in 1847-48, published "Dombey and Son," which was followed by "David Copperfield," in 1849-50. "Bleak House" made its appearance in 1853, and "Little Dorrit" in 1856. "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Uncommercial Traveller," and "Great Expectations," were reprinted from *All the Year Round*. In 1850, Mr Dickens started *Household Words*, a cheap literary miscellany, and, owing to a dispute between him and his publishers, brought it to a conclusion in 1859. He then established *All the Year Round*, which he conducted until a few years ago, and which is now edited by his son. In May, 1864, the first number of "Our Mutual Friend" appeared. In 1868, Mr Dickens proceeded to America, and, making his peace with the enlightened citizens, gave readings, by which he realised about £40,000. On his return to England, he continued his readings to crowded audiences at St. James's-hall. In the beginning of the present year, he bid a pathetic farewell to his hearers, stating that he would not cease his relations with the public; and in April, 1870, appeared the first number, containing five chapters, of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." The work bears evidence of great promise, but fate willed that it never should be completed; and, as in the case of "Denis Duval," there will only be a fragment left to the world of the author's last work. Two sons of the late Mr C. Dickens are at present in Australia, being engaged in pastoral pursuits.—*Melbourne Telegraph*.

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[ESTABLISHED 1858.]

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Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.

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BAROMETERS—Ship and hall, aneroid, mercurial, and metallic; also, a large assortment of thermometers.

TELESCOPES—Opera, marine, and field glasses.

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Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Verge, and every description of Watches carefully repaired.

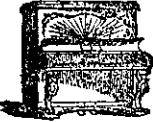
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That the business hitherto carried on by

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T A I L O R A N D O U T F I T T E R,

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DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

26th March, 1870.

N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg

most respectfully to inform all those who are in-

debted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely

obliged to them if they will be kind enough to

settle their accounts AT ONCE.

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[ESTABLISHED 1863.]

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